

Adjustable Telescope Tracking Platform

Abstract:

An equatorial tracking platform for a telescope that comprises two rolling surfaces, each in contact with a pair of rollers which each have an adjustment for the latitude setting. One rolling surface is a complex 3-dimensional contour, which provides for a differing radius for each latitude setting, while the other rolling surface is of fixed radius. By varying the angle of the roller pairs, the virtual axis of rotation is changed to be aligned parallel to the earth's rotational axis, thus allowing a telescope to accurately track a celestial object.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates optical and radio telescope and satellite tracking devices which must compensate for the rotational movement of the earth in order to accurately track a celestial object.

II. Description of the Relevant Art

As telescopes become larger, conventional mounting systems become large, heavy, and unwieldy. Popular today are large alt-azimuth mounted telescopes of a type referred to as Dobsionan. These are incapable of automated tracking ability, unless each axis is fitted with complex motors and drive electronics. This is inconsistent with the low cost of this type of telescope. Thus, these telescopes must be moved by hand in order to tack or follow an object.

In order to allow the Dobsionan telescope to track, low profile equatorial tracking tales were developed and popularized. These consist of two horizontal table like surfaces which create a virtual axis of revolution aligned with the earth's rotational axis by the creation of two or more circular or conical bearing surfaces which are truncated by the intersecting surface of the topmost horizontal table surface. The circular or conical bearing surfaces must be accurately machined and pre-fabricated to the users latitude. Designs popularized by Gee and Poncet utilize a fixed pivot point for one bearing surface, the other being a plane or circular bearing segment. The design described by George d'Autume, USP #5,062,699, necessitates a conical surface consisting of a number of tracks and rollers. However, this too is for a singly fixed latitude, and must be pre-fabricated precisely to user's exact latitude. Thus, these platforms are unable to be mass produced and inventoried for low cost, and should the user ever move or desire to use the platform at a different latitude, another complete table must be purchased, often with long lead times.

Accordingly, these prior approaches have failed to meet the need of the telescope user.

SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

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The present invention provides for an easily adjustable motorized equatorial tracking platform onto which can be mounted a telescope or other instrument which can compensate for the rotational movement of the earth, and allow the instrument to track a celestial object with high accuracy at any desired latitude setting.

The general design comprises two rolling surfaces, each in contact with a pair of rollers which each have an adjustment for the latitude setting. One rolling surface is a complex 3-dimensional contour, which provides for a differing radius for each latitude setting, while the other rolling surface is of fixed radius, but with adjustable latitude angle. By varying the angle of the roller pairs, the virtual axis of rotation is changed to be aligned parallel to the earth's rotational axis. When one or more of the rollers are motorized, and the virtual rotational axis of the platform is aligned with the earth's rotational axis, the invention will allow a telescope to accurately track a celestial object. By positioning the telescope on the top table surface so that the telescope center of gravity aligns with the virtual rotational axis, rotational moments are minimized and very small motors can be used to drive the telescope.

A more specific design of the equatorial platform is described at length and depicted in diagrams.

The platform consists of an adjustable front truncated bearing plate surface, of sufficient radius to ensure that the virtual polar axis which passes thru it's center of curvature is located at a higher elevation than the center of gravity of the telescope placed upon it. This front bearing surface segment is cylindrical, of fixed thickness, and rides in two grooved drive rollers spaced sufficiently apart to provide lateral support stability. One or both rollers can be motorized so as to impart a rotational translation to the front bearing plate solely by friction. The front bearing plate is attached to a somewhat horizontal top platform surface by means of an adjustable hinge assembly, which can be clamped at a user defined acute angle. The motor and drive roller assembly is carried on a motor/roller carrying plate, and is likewise adjustably hinged and clamped to a bottom horizontal base surface. This surface resides on the ground. A rear 3-dimensionally contoured bearing is spaced some defined distance from the front truncated bearing plate, and securely fastened to the underside of the top platform surface. This contoured bearing surface has machined into it a plurality of differing radii which are a function of the contact angle of a single or pair of rear support rollers, this contact angle being set by a hinged rear roller mounting bracket mounted to the bottom horizontal base surface.

For northern hemisphere installations, the front bearing surface faces north. For southern hemisphere installations, it faces south, and the drive roller rotation is reversed. In both cases, all hinge angles are adjusted to align the virtual rotational axis of the platform with the earth's rotational axis. By fine adjustments of the azimuth base position and altitude virtual axis alignment to the celestial pole, and motor speed rate, very precise tracking is possible, which will allow long exposure imaging or photography to be performed.

Other advantages and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will be more fully understood by reference to the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the views, and in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the principles necessary to understand the operation of an equatorial tracking platform.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an equatorial platform according to the Poncet design.

FIG. 3 is a view of the exploded family of curves of the contoured bearing surface of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the rear 3-dimensional contoured bearing surface of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an equatorial platform according to the inventor's design.

Figure. 6A and 6B are diagrammatic side views of the virtual polar axis angles as a function of the latitude hinge clamping angles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

The drawing describes the preferred embodiment of the present invention. While the configurations according to the illustrated embodiment are preferred, it is envisioned that alternate configurations of the present invention may be adopted without deviating from the invention as portrayed. The preferred embodiment is discussed hereafter.

Referring to Fig. 1, the principles of how an equatorial type tracking platform operates is illustrated. In order for an instrument to track celestial objects, it is necessary to rotate the instrument counter to the earth's rotational axis. Such an axis exists as a virtual axis 1, with the rate of rotation of top platform 5 being equal and opposite to the earth's rotational rate. The creation of virtual axis 1 can be seen to be created by virtual bearing surfaces 2, and 3, which have their centers of curvature aligned with 1. Only a portion of such bearing surfaces needs physically to exist. These real surfaces are the front bearing surface 11, having radius 9, and rear bearing surface 12, having radius 7. Such surfaces are planar and orthogonal to virtual rotational axis 1. Fixed

bearing rollers 4 and 8 support the real bearing surfaces 11 and 12, respectively, and have their rotational axis's aligned with 1. Angle 13 defines the necessary latitudinal angle, which the virtual rotational axis 1 must make with a horizontal surface. Thus for each latitude setting, the angles of front bearing 11, rear bearing 12, and bearing rollers 4 and 8 must be adjusted to match the desired latitude setting.

Referring to FIG. 2, a Poncet type equatorial platform is illustrated. The platform includes an essentially horizontal top surface 43, a base surface 46, a rear fixed pivot 42, and a front bearing surface 44. Support rollers 40 and front bearing surface 44 are at pre-defined angles based on the latitude of operation. A virtual polar axis 41 is defined as projecting thru fixed rear pivot 42 and the center of curvature of the front bearing 44. Driving rollers 40 causes the top surface 43 to rotate about virtual polar axis 41. Onto the top surface 43 is placed a telescope 15 which will likewise be caused to rotate about virtual polar axis 1. A disadvantage of this design is the need to pre-manufacture the fixed bearing surfaces to the user latitude.

A similar platform is disclosed by d'Autume in USP 5,062,699.

The top platform is attached to projected conical track conical elements in contact horizontal support rollers, plus a rear track element . The virtual polar axis is inclined due to the differing radii of the front and rear track elements as with the Poncet design above. A similar disadvantage of this design is the need to pre-manufacture the fixed bearing surfaces to the user latitude.

Figure 5 illustrates an important innovation of the present invention. In order to achieve different latitudinal angles of a virtual rotational axis, at least one bearing surface must have a changeable radius. View -A- of figure 1 indicates a family of curves 20-24 which can be projected onto a small fixed curvature 25. Thus, different radii are achieved as a function of contact angle with contour segment 25. View -B- shows a side projection, showing the greatest radius 20 when angle with respect to vertical is zero. Increasing clockwise angle corresponds 1:1 with latitude. Thus, bearing contour 20 corresponds with 0 degrees latitude, or equatorial locations. Bearing contour 23 corresponds with latitudes of 45 degrees, and so forth. A family of such contours as a function of latitudinal angle is easily described by the following equation:

$$\text{Equation 1: } r_j = A + B \cdot \sin(j)$$

Where: A = front bearing radius, j = latitude angle, B = horizontal spacing between front and rear bearing surfaces, and r_j = radius of rear bearing contours. Thus, a continuous and smoothly varying surface can be fabricated as illustrated in Figure 4. Vertical contour 20 of Figure 3 corresponds to vertical front face 20 of bearing block 27 of Figure 4. Rear bearing block 27 only needs to replicate a small portion of the curves of Figure 3. This is apparent by referring to Figure 1, showing only a portion of contour 3 needs expression as rear bearing element 12. As will be seen in later

figures, the expression of which contour will define the effective rear-bearing radius is a function of the angle of rear rolling bearings in contact with rear bearing block

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an equatorial platform according to the present inventor's initial invention. Adjustable front truncated bearing plate surface 11 has sufficient radius to ensure that the virtual polar axis which passes thru its center of curvature is located at a higher elevation than the center of gravity of the telescope placed upon it. This front bearing surface segment 11 is cylindrical, of fixed thickness, and rides in two grooved drive rollers 4 spaced sufficiently apart to provide lateral support stability. One or both rollers 4 can be motorized so as to impart a rotational translation to the front bearing plate solely by friction. The front bearing plate is attached to a somewhat horizontal top platform surface 5 by means of an adjustable hinge assemblies 32 which can be clamped by known methods at a user defined acute angle. The drive rollers 4 are carried on adjustable hinge assemblies 30, and is likewise adjustably hinged and clamped to a bottom horizontal base surface 33. This base surface 33 resides on the ground. A rear 3-dimensionally contoured bearing 27 is spaced some defined distance B from the front truncated bearing plate 11. The variable B represents this distance from equation 1. Rear contoured bearing 27 is securely fastened to the underside of the top platform surface 5. This contoured bearing surface has machined into it a plurality of differing radii which are a function of the contact angle of a single or pair of rear support rollers, this contact angle being set by a hinged rear roller mounting bracket 8 mounted to the bottom horizontal base surface 5. For northern hemisphere installations, the front bearing surface 11 faces north. For southern hemisphere installations, it faces south, and the drive roller rotation 4 is reversed. In both cases, all hinge angles 30, 32, and 8 are adjusted to align the virtual rotational axis of the platform with the earth's rotational axis.

Figure 6A shows a side view projection for a latitude of near zero degrees, showing rear roller 8 in a vertical orientation and contacting nearly surface contour 20 of rear bearing block 27. Thus, as predicted by equation 1, radius 7 equals radius 9, thus the virtual rotational axis 1 must be nearly zero degrees, or horizontal.

Figure 6B shows a side view projection for latitude of nearly 45 degrees. Thus, adjustable hinge elements 30 and 31 are adjusted from the vertical zero degree position by the angle displacement equal to the latitude of operation, while front bearing hinge 32 is clamped at an acute angle equal to 90 degrees plus the latitude angle of operation. Thus, rear roller 8 contacts a smaller radius of engagement machined into rear bearing block 27. This adjustment has the net effect of creating an effective radius 7, which causes the virtual rotational axis 1 to match the latitude angle. Also it can be seen that radii 9 and 7 meet the precondition that they are orthogonal to the virtual rotational axis 1. A bearing block similar to the rear bearing block 27, thus eliminating one angle adjustment by the user. By machining into its contour a fixed and constant radius as a function of latitude contact angle, operation will be identical to that described for figure 5. By machining into its contour a variable radius as a function of latitude contact angle, significantly more degrees of freedom would allow for precise positioning of the virtual rotational axis to coincide